

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

NORDHOFF ON PEARL HARBOR.

In the last Nordhoff letter which has reached these Islands the *Herald* correspondent turns briefly from his review of local politics to discuss the problem of defense. Mr. Nordhoff had visited Pearl Harbor in a yacht, and as he entered the narrow channel it occurred to him that a fleet which should rendezvous there could be hopelessly imprisoned by two hostile vessels off the bar. "As the channel is only wide enough for one ship to pass out at a time," he wrote, "two or three enemy's ships lying at a convenient distance at sea could sink and destroy the first of our own that attempted to get out of the Pearl lagoon trap and thus stop up the outlet."

If all this is a correct military deduction from the topography of Pearl Harbor then what becomes of the strategic theory touching the Nicaragua canal? which canal, as may be observed, will also be a narrow passage through which men-of-war will have to steam in single file to reach deep water. Military engineers agree that the canal would enable an American fleet to rendezvous in Lake Nicaragua from where it could hurry either to the Atlantic or Pacific upon call; but the gospel of war, according to Nordhoff, brings one to quite an opposite conclusion. All an enemy would need to do in his opinion, is to post an ironclad or two at the mouths of the canal and by sinking the first vessel which should come in sight on the waterway pen up the rest of the squadron. It might seem strange that the ablest naval and military minds of the United States should not have thought of this before recommending the canal on the grounds made familiar to the public by numerous official reports, if it were not for certain basic principles of defense, familiar to them but which Mr. Nordhoff seems to have overlooked in his elaborate theorizing.

Has the *Herald's* correspondent never heard of the use of forts, siege guns and torpedo systems as a protection to the outlets of harbors? Has it never been revealed to him that modern shore armaments are capable of keeping war ships off a coast at a range too great for their own smaller cannon to be effective? Himself a man of naval reading and experience does not Mr. Nordhoff know that it is impracticable to do long distance siege firing from the deck of a ship with guns of the large caliber and range which are available and useful when mounted on terra firma?

If not, we would suggest that he read the late reports of the British Admiralty wherein is recorded a decision to remove the mammoth ordnance now on English ironclads, where it is but half effective and mount it on the coast where it could do the service for which its caliber fits it.

To meet Mr. Nordhoff's objection more specifically, we will imagine that Hawaii has been annexed to the United States and that the latter power is at war with England. An American fleet is behind the fortified heads of Pearl harbor, which is the objective point of a British squadron. The approach of the hostile ships, if by day, would be signaled from Diamond Head and other points of observation, and the United States vessels, which, in a time of war, would be ready to weigh anchor at short notice, would be out of the harbor cleared for action in about twenty minutes. If the enemy should approach by night he would be discovered by the search lights of the patrol cruisers and a shower of rockets would bring the fleet out of its covert in ample time for business. In any event, the Pearl-harbor squadron would reach the high seas before a blockade could be attempted.

But suppose another case! We will violate all the probabilities of naval warfare and assume that the American ironclads would be caught napping in a *cul-de-sac* by Mr. Nordhoff's "two or three enemy's ships." What then? The *Herald's* correspondent would have the United States vessels file out in the teeth of the hostile broadsides and go to pieces in their own alley way. The officer in command, however, would take quite a different course. As soon as the positions of the foreign ships could be determined the

Pearl Harbor batteries would open with shot and shell from heavier and more powerful guns, and more of them than any which could be effectively used against them. At the same time a swarm of small half-submerged torpedo boats would issue from the channel and their terrible instruments of death would be sent like arrows through the waves towards the foe. While this is going on the nests of mortars along the shore would begin to justify the boast of American artillerymen that, with the accurate range finders now in use they could drop a rain of mortar bombs upon the deck of a moving vessel five miles off. As no two or three or even a dozen ships could withstand the steel hail of modern coast artillery it would not be long before the indiscreet blockaders would, if they escaped total wreck, turn their bows seaward and put on all the steam, with the American ships in pursuit.

It is evident that Mr. Nordhoff, who once knew the conditions of modern warfare, has not kept pace with its development. He should study up.

A CHANGE OF EDITORSHIP.

Dr. J. S. McGrew has resigned the position of editor-in-chief of the *STAR* owing to professional engagements and his inability to give his personal attention to the conduct of the paper.

For several weeks past Dr. McGrew has wanted to retire, but has yielded to the importunities of the *STAR* company and of the editorial staff to remain. Feeling, as he now does, more and more assured that the course of this journal, even without his oversight, will be satisfactory to the friends of annexation and good government, he finds the time opportune to divest himself of his newspaper responsibilities and to return in full commitment to those of his profession.

The Annexation party, which he has so ably and unselfishly served, will join with the *STAR* company and the Doctor's editorial successor in the best wishes for his continued happiness and welfare.

THE *STAR* desires to express its regret at its recent publication as an item of news, that Mr. Norrie was present at a saloon fracas. It now understands that Mr. Norrie not only was not present on that occasion but that he is not a drinking man, and that our reporter was misinformed.

MR. NORDHOFF'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The New York "Sun" Tells Why He Was Sent to the Islands.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, an experienced journalist, who is capable of seeing one side of a question very clearly, is writing for the New York *Herald* a series of letters from Honolulu, setting forth reasons against the annexation of Hawaii. There is comparatively little news in Mr. Nordhoff's essays. There is a good deal of opinion and argument.

The value of Mr. Nordhoff's contributions to public knowledge concerning this important subject is greatly impaired by the circumstance that he is merely doing in Hawaii what he went to do. He did not go as an observer or as an investigator. He went to support, by letters from the Islands, the singularly unpatriotic attitude previously assumed by Mr. Bennett's whimsical newspaper.

Sufficient proof of this assertion is to be found in the first letter sent from Honolulu by Mr. Nordhoff in pursuance of his special mission as an anti-annexation advocate. This gentleman sailed from San Francisco in the Alameda on Friday, March 31st. He arrived at Honolulu on Thursday, April 6th, or on Friday, April 7th. On the next day, Saturday, April 8th, Mr. Nordhoff wrote and despatched to San Francisco, by way of the steamship China, a letter full of such sweeping statements as that the natives were solidly opposed to annexation, that the Provisional Government would go to pieces by a "slight push," and that the annexation project was a sugar planter's plot. He said then, after a few hours sojourn in Hawaii, practically all that he has said since. In other words, he said what he went out to say.

Mr. Nordhoff is an able and experienced journalist, doing all that he can to prevent the United States from acquiring Hawaii.—*The Sun*.

PERSONAL.

T. C. Porter will leave on the steamer City of Peking next Tuesday. M. McNerny has quite recovered from his late illness and is on the street again.

Pali's Peculiar Case.

Rev. A. Pali, pastor of the native church at Lahaina, Maui, whose parishioners petitioned the Maui Church Association for his removal on the grounds that he was an Annexationist, arrived by the steamer Hull last night.

The Association has advised the Lahaina church to dismiss from its congregation certain obnoxious and trouble some half-whites and natives who had persuaded the other members to sign the petition, and to renege Rev. Pali as their pastor. Hon. "Billy" White has been the leader of the movement against Rev. Pali.

SPRECKELS IN POLITICS.

TEXT OF THE NEW YORK "SUN'S" CORRESPONDENCE.

Reasons Why Spreckels and the Sugar Trust Do Not Want Annexation—Some Hard Hits.

The following letter appeared in the New York *Sun* on May 13th:

HONOLULU, May 12.—For the first time in his life Claus Spreckels has come to Hawaii and found himself without power. He loudly claimed he was coming to direct the settlement of affairs. He has been grievously disappointed, and with the wisdom and pride of an experienced and vain man, who never, if he can help it, embarks in a losing cause, he has assumed an attitude of friendliness toward all parties, and indifference as to the general result, which is altogether disagreeable and unnatural to him. He has found things changed since the days of his supremacy. Kalakaua, whom it is his boast he used to rule, is dead. The Legislature which he controlled also is no more. With the ex-Queen he might have great influence, and Paul Neumann did all he could to secure him this before leaving, but it is known that Spreckels does not believe in the restoration of the monarchy, and this has made him unpopular at Washington place. With the natives, excepting so far as he can get the good will of their deposed sovereign, he is absolutely a nonentity. With the commercial element of the Islands, his fellow planters, he has lost the prestige that was his undoubtedly. They met him on his return here in a friendly spirit, but he has been utterly unable to enlist them in his opposition to annexation.

The failure to get their signatures to his letter read at the meeting of the planters' agents was a blow to him from which he will not easily recover. With the members of the Provisional Government he can do nothing. They are independent and incorruptible. They receive him cordially, listen freely to what he has to say, but he has not been made to understand that he has not their confidence and can in no measure be admitted to their councils. Everywhere he has met with discomfiture, and the indications are that with the foresight of a veteran who never persists in a losing fight he is now seeking to cover a retreat.

He did not expect the debate which followed the reading of his letter to the planters' agents, and when he saw the opposition it created, Irwin, his agent, who, with Paul Neumann, had drafted the letter, announced that it was withdrawn, and requested that it be not recorded in the minutes.

Pledges have since been secured from every member who had a copy of it that it should not be made public. Strenuous efforts have been made to conceal its contents. I have been able to state these. The letter was directed against immediate annexation, and the reason given was that under annexation contract labor would not be accorded, and the plantations would be ruined. That annexing Hawaii and extending over it the present statutes of the United States, that country would be annexing a community made bankrupt by the very act of union, and these are nearly the exact words of the closing paragraph of the letter. Of course no one believes in the sincerity of Spreckels' reasons. He has been assured that annexation would not preclude the securing of Japanese labor, but stubbornly assumes the contrary.

A few agents and planters, all Germans, who cannot be expected to have any friendliness for the United States, excepting as for their pecuniary interest, have agreed to a compromise position in a letter which urges the continuance of the present Hawaiian labor laws for five years, long enough to enable them, in the event of annexation to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions.

If Spreckels were sincere in his reasons he would support this position, but, on the contrary, he violently denounces it, and will have nothing to do with the letter. His real motives for opposing annexation have been set forth in my dispatches to the *Sun*.

[The correspondent next quotes Spreckels' letter in the *Examiner*, wherein he favored annexation and continues as follows:]

A month later he is, on excellent authority, reported to have written privately to President Cleveland as strongly opposing annexation. This opposition he took good care to keep from the public. His house here gave in at once to his adhesion to the Provisional Government, the present efficient Minister of Finance was drawn from its employ, and this house has never varied in its support. Spreckels himself has given President Dole the assurance of his support, although the whole Provisional Government holds power only as means to annexation. Spreckels appears not to have announced his opposition to annexation until just before he sailed from San Francisco, and to have done it only when he felt that it was certain to be defeated. In the results thus far of his mission here he has been grievously disappointed. He cannot count upon a single convert to his views, although he has, by repeated personal solicitation, pressed them upon everybody of any importance here from Commissioner Blount to the least important planter, but he has done this tactfully and in apparent good nature.

Now that he realizes he has lost much of his former influence here, he is careful to alienate none whom he may count at least as personal friends. He has displayed less of his overbearing temper and aggressiveness than ever before, and if he is not always modest in the recital of the achievements of his life's work, it is to be

said in truth that he has many reasons justly to be proud of it. There are indications that his opposition to annexation may decrease under influences which must more or less affect him while he remains here.

His commercial associates, whose good opinion he seems desirous of cultivating, are unanimous in favor of annexation, so, also, of course, of the Provisional Government, upon which he must depend for the protection of his scattered and varied possessions here. Above all, William G. Irwin, the head of his house here, who possesses his absolute confidence, is a very able business man, a very popular and worthy citizen, who is known to be strongly in favor of the Provisional Government and is believed to be an Annexationist at heart. There are already indications that Spreckels is convinced that annexation is to come, and to come soon.

He still clings to his scheme for an independent republic which he can control. To those who possess his confidence, to whom he unfolds his scheme, he talks in a large way of his knowledge of practical politics and his ability to run such a government as he proposes. Political power is what he chiefly aims at, but he acts also as the representative of the trust here, and by his present action in opposing annexation, he serves a double selfish purpose. He has stated repeatedly that his interests as a planter and as a holder of trust certificates are far in excess of his interests as a planter.

What, then, are the interests of the trust as regard annexation? Article 7 of the contract, by which for five years the products of the Hawaiian plantations are sold to the trust, provides "that when the price of centrifugals at New York, including duty, if any, is one-half (1/2) of a cent or more above that of London (England) market, or in a case of a payment of a bounty to Hawaiian sugar planters of not less than one cent per pound on their sugar output by the United States Government, an additional one-quarter cent per pound shall be deducted from the price, herebefore agreed to be paid to the party of the first part."

This provision regarding bounty was put in at the instance of the trust, because it was thought that the benefit of the bounty granted by the McKinley bill would be extended to Hawaii in restitution for the injury done her by the passage of the bill. Annexation was not thought of when the contract was made with the trust, but, inasmuch as a duty of one cent per pound imposed on raw sugar of the standard quality in New York would raise the price in New York at least one-half a cent above the London price, and would entitle the trust under the above condition to a deduction of one-quarter cent per pound from the price agreed upon, it has been assumed that the trust is in favor of annexation. This is not the case. The contract, now in its first year, has only four more to run. The possible advantage to the trust for these four years in the imposition of a duty on sugar by the United States which would have equally the effect on the New York price under annexation as it would have under existing conditions, is trifling compared with the danger to the trust of the establishment of refineries here. This the trust has feared for a long time. It feared it equally under a reciprocity or free-trade treaty such as was proposed in 1891 by the Hawaiian Minister and was understood here to be acceptable to the Government of the United States. Why this treaty never went to the Senate has never been made clear. Mr. Blaine had given it the pledge of his support. He afterward defended himself to its friends by declaring that Spreckels had objected to the President that such a treaty would enable the planters to refine their own sugar, and by reason of cheap labor and decreased freight, to place their sugars in the San Francisco market at prices below the prices of the trust. Blaine said that these objections to the treaty had been pressed upon the President's strongly that he had withheld the treaty. Spreckels himself, who loves to boast here of political influence at Washington, has frequently said here that what it would take Mott Smith, the Minister there six years to accomplish he could undo in three months. He declares that he defeated the treaty in question through Mr. Blaine. Whether or not the latter did as he often did when he sought to shift a disagreeable responsibility upon the shoulders of his chief does not matter. The fact appears to be that Spreckels and Felton, his Washington agent, were the inspirers of the attacks which killed the treaty and set back, perhaps forever, the prosperity of the Hawaiian planters, and, indirectly, of these Islands.

From the blow that was struck them by the McKinley bill when, from the 4th of March to the 1st of April, sugar dropped from five and nine-tenths cents a pound to three and five-tenths cents, about \$50 a ton, the Islands can never recover excepting under full reciprocity of political union.

That Spreckels did not seek to avert the blow thus struck or to remedy the injury done is admitted. The motives which led him to oppose reciprocity eighteen months ago are equally strong in inducing his opposition to annexation now. They are not less strong now because they are conjoined with desire for personal power, as I have already detailed.

Bill Nye has graciously confessed his inability to do justice to the great trees of California because other able and more eminent liars had visited them before him. The conflicting reports that come from the Hawaiian Islands regarding the social and political situation there suggest that some of Mr. Nye's distinguished predecessors must have continued their tour to Honolulu.—*Boston Journal*.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—The Services of St. Andrew's cathedral for to-morrow will be as follows: Holy Communion at 6:30 A.M., and 11 A.M. Special music and sermon at the 11 o'clock service. Evensong in Hawaiian at 3:30 P.M. Evensong with sermon at 7:30 P.M.—The services of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral to-morrow, the first Sunday after Trinity, will be as follows: 9:45 A.M., celebration of holy communion with sermon; Kyrie, Mendelssohn, in G; Sanctus, Bridgewater, in G; hymns, 319, 313; Nunc Dimittis, Beethoven, in B flat. 6:30 P.M., evensong with sermon; Magnificat, Randall, in A; Nunc Dimittis, Boyce, in F; hymns, 257 and 19. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.—Sunday School at 9:45 A.M.; Public Worship at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Preaching at the morning service by the Rev. T. Fraser, of Oakland, Cal., followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In the evening the Rev. E. P. Baker, of Hilo will preach the annual sermon for foreign missions. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 P.M. All are cordially invited to these services.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARY.—Mass at 6 o'clock A.M., and English sermon at 7 o'clock A.M. High mass at 10 o'clock P.M. Benediction at 4:30 o'clock P.M. On week days, mass at 6 and 7 o'clock A.M.

Y. M. C. A. SERVICES.—Sunday, 11 A.M. at Oahu Jail; 1:15 P.M., at the Barracks; 3:30 P.M. Bible study at Y. M. C. A.; 6:30 P.M., Gospel praise service at Y. M. C. A. Tuesday, 7:30 P.M., prayer meeting at Y. M. C. A.

BETHEL HALL.—Evangelistic meetings, conducted by the Y. M. C. A., will be held in the above hall on Saturday and Sunday at 7:30 P.M. Every one welcome.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.—Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; Mililani Hall, rear of Opera House. Services will be held on Sunday as follows: 10 A.M., Bible class; 1:15 A.M., and 7:30 P.M., preaching by Elder J. C. Clapp.

The Lanai Holdings.

MANAGING EDITOR *STAR*: My attention was this morning drawn to an editorial in your issue of the 19th ultimo in which you say:

"The way the financial affairs of the kingdom were carried on has an object lesson in the losses of crown lands. Think of letting H. Hayselden control 100,000 acres for \$250 per year—a domain which, at a rental of but one cent an acre would now be yielding four times that amount."

I cannot believe your editor-in-chief wrote that article, for he has been long enough in this country to know better. I must, therefore, believe you wrote it, either through ignorance or on the say-so of some political enemy. You will, therefore, kindly publish the truth in regard to Lanai lands. The estate of W. M. Gibson says the Government \$1,150 per annum for less than half the area of the island, the other portion being owned in fee simple by estates of W. M. Gibson and Colonel Claus Spreckels, the Spreckels land being under lease at a lower rate than the lands leased from the Government.

Yours truly,
FRED. H. HAYSELDEN.

[The information upon which the *STAR's* comment was based came from Crown Land Commissioner Iauka. It was printed in good faith as Mr. Hayselden no doubt knows.

If as our correspondent claims, he pays \$1150 per year for less than half the area of the island of Lanai, the point made by the *STAR* still holds good against the Royal favoritism which would tie up between 40,000 and 50,000 acres for such a trivial consideration.—*Eni*].

Mr. Hunnewell's Letter.

A letter to the Boston *Herald* upon American Hawaiians, signed James F. Hunnewell, has been crowded out of this issue, but will appear Monday.

"Brace Up"

Is a tantalizing advertisement to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite, is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and be well again."

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills. 15¢

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NATIVE FANS AND ISLAND CURIOS IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS. 6110

Typewriting, Engraving, Draughting.

H. M. MIST.

Is prepared to undertake any business in the above named lines. Office with Mr. E. A. Jones, entrance Merchant Street. 59 if

Notice of Trade Mark

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE NAME "COLORADO" as applied to Mineral Lubricating Oils, having been assigned to the undersigned, a Corporation doing business under the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, the public is hereby notified that said name has been REGISTERED in the Office of the Minister of the Interior, in a book provided for the purpose.

Dealers are cautioned against offering for sale a Lubricating Oil under this name—"THE COLORADO OIL," except that purchased through us.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., 307 Fort Street, Honolulu. 58 31

FOR SALE.

SUGAR LOAF, SMOOTH CAYENNE, Panama, Mexican and Bermuda Pine Apple Syrup and Plaster. May be seen growing on the parent stock at our Kalihii Pine Apple Ranch.

Prices reasonable; apply to P. G. CAMARINOS, 31 1m Cal. Fruit Market.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACT 138.
AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 34, OF THE LAWS OF 1892, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO BETTER DEFINE THE RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES TO BAIL."

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1. Chapter 32 of the Laws of 1892, entitled "An Act to better define the rights of defendants in criminal cases to bail," is hereby amended by adding another section thereto, as follows:

SECTION 2. Provided, however, that in cases of arrests for the offense of murder, or for any of the offenses set forth in Act 3 of the Acts of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Penal Code relating to Treason," or for the offense of seditious conspiracy, set forth in Act 8 of the Acts of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, entitled "An Act concerning seditious offenses," the person arrested shall not be admitted to bail without the consent of the Attorney General, who shall have full authority to refuse bail in such cases.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 2nd day of June, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

MR. WILLIAM MCWAYNE, has this day been appointed Assistant Lana to take up Extrays, on all the Government roads and lands from Kamoiliili to Diamond Head, to and along Punchbowl street to Nuuanu street, Honolulu, Oahu.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, June 1, 1893. 58 31

IRRIGATION NOTICE.

Holders of Water Privileges, or those paying Water Rates, are hereby notified that the hours for using water for irrigation purposes, are from 6 to 8 o'clock A.M., and 4 to 6 o'clock P.M., until further notice.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.

Approved: J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, H. I., April 1st, 1893. 611

AUCTION SALE

OF

Household Furniture!

ON TUESDAY, June 6th, 1893.

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
At the residence of M. A. GUILD, No. 150 Nuuanu Avenue, above Vineyard street. I will sell at Public Auction the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Comprising
Sofa and Center Rugs,

Upholstered Lounge, Easy Chair,

B. W. Center Table, Lamps,

Curtain Poles, Clocks,

Oak Bed Room Set, Mattresses,

Wardrobe, Bureaus,

Single Bedsteads, Child's Crib.

Ash Dining Table, Chairs,

Ice Chest, Meat Safe, Crockery and Glassware,

Stove and Utensils, &c., &c.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

59 21

AUCTION SALE

OF

STOCK!

ON

Tuesday, June 6,

At 12 o'clock noon at my salesroom, I will sell at public auction for account of whom it may concern,

25 Shares Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Stock—\$50 per Share, paid up.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

59 21

FOR SALE

Coffee Seed

From Cultivated Trees, and put through the proper process of preparation, viz:

Picked when fully ripe, put through the water test for unsound berries, hand-picked and dried in the shade in quantities to suit.

Every Seed guaranteed to produce a strong healthy Tree, with proper management.

Apply for price and particulars to

R. RYCROFT,
Pohioiki, Puna, Hawaii.

53 if

FOR SALE.

"Stockholm Tar,"

Recommended specially by the Commissioner of Agriculture for

Trees Affected by Blight

For sale by

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

49 if

General Advertisements.

Aim at the Drake

And you are bound to hit some of the ducks. This is precisely the same with

Wampole's

Tasteless

Preparation

OF

Cod Liver Oil.

It aims to cure Consumption, Hits the Mark, too, and it most effectively breaks up Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung troubles that cause this disease.

It is natural logic to conclude that if WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL has power to prevent Consumption, it surely is able to cure these lesser emergencies.

This vigor-making, fat producing preparation is Absolutely Tasteless, in so far as Cod Liver Oil is concerned. All you notice is a delightful flavor of Wild Cherry and Anise.

But the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil is there all the same. It is a great blood enricher